

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at OAK RIDGE ACADEMY, in the Borough of Gettysburg.

On Friday the 11th day of August next,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

consisting of 1 NEW SOFA, 1 MAHOGANY TABLE, 3 doz. Chairs, 9 Bedsteads, with Bedding, &c., 1 Bureau, 1 lot broad brass Stair rods, Wardrobe, several air-tight Stoves, Dining Table, lot of Books, Pictures and Frames, Glass Cases, MINERALS, Shelves, Carpeting, and many other useful articles.—ALSO,

Farming Implements,

to wit: 1 light WAGON, nearly new, for one or two horses, with bed, ladders, shafts, &c. complete; 1 set double HARNESS, 1 Withers' Patent Plough, 1 small do., 1 new Grain Cradle, 1 Henry's improved Cutting box, entirely new and in complete order, 1 Harrow and other articles.

The Proprietor is also willing to dispose of the Philosophical Apparatus of Oakridge Academy

at Private Sale, consisting of a large plate Electrical Machine, Orrery, Apparatus to illustrate the Mechanical Powers, condensing and exhausting Syringe, Galvanic Battery, with other articles of a similar character: all of which will be sold very low.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given by

HARVEY D. SWENEY,

Agent for H. Haupt.

July 21.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received on the 12th day of August next, for enlarging the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Gettysburg, by extending it to the street, and making a basement story. The plan of the House can be seen by calling on the Committee between this and the day of letting.

THOMAS WARREN,
JOHN JENKINS,
E. HANAWAY,
C. W. HOFFMAN,
W. W. PAXTON,
Building Committee.

July 24.

HARVEST-HOME

Temperance Mass Meeting.

THERE will be a Harvest Home Gathering of the friends of Temperance, in the Hunterstown Church, on

Saturday the 12th day of August next,

at which all the friends of the cause are invited to be present. It is hoped that all the local societies of the County will, as early as possible, adopt measures to be represented by full delegations.

The Secretaries of the several Temperance Associations are requested to furnish the delegates with the usual statistics in regard to the progress of the cause in their several districts, with such other information as may be interesting to the Convention.

It is earnestly desired that the friends of Temperance generally make arrangements to be present, and at an early hour. The Convention will organize at 10 o'clock, A. M. Interesting Addresses may be expected from several gentlemen secured for the occasion.

A. K. MEERS, JACOB VELTY,
ABRAHAM WATSON, E. W. STABLE,
D. A. BECKLER, JOHN NEELY,
JOHN F. FALTY, M. L. STOVER,
GEO. HAGEMAN, JOHN DICKSON,
Wm. W. PAXTON, DAVID M. MYERS,
Committee of Arrangement.

July 24, 1848.

Washington Independent Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Moses Smith, in Cashtown, on Saturday the 12th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order,

A. J. WALTER, O. S.

July 31.

Not dead yet!—But at it again!

PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is now located in the Alley between North Washington and Carlisle street, immediately in the rear of D. Middlecoff's Store, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach, Cloth, & Sign-Painting.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.

The subscriber hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, he will continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

J. G. FREY.

Gettysburg, May 8.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A FEW boxes, best quality, ENGLISH CHEESE; also, old-fashioned, thick SUET, GARHOUSE MOLASSES, only 37 1/2 cents; a few barrels very superior N. O. Molasses, for Bakers, just received at STEVENSON'S.

May 29.

LADIES, LOOK HERE!

BY calling at the Book Store of KURTZ & KURTZ, you can supply yourselves with Pencils, Gold Medals, Penmanship, &c., at City prices—all articles sold warranted to be of the best manufacture.

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baughner, J. B. McPherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Panner, Esq., Hon. M. M. Cleave, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, July 7.

Poetry.

THE INNER LIFE.

Speak kindly to her; little dost thou know
What utter wretchedness, what hopeless woe,
Hang on those bitter words—that stern reply,
The cold demeanor—and reproving eye;
The death steel pierces not with keener dart
Than unkind words in woman's trusting heart.
The frail being by thy manly side,
Of softer mould, was late thy youthful bride;
Keener her sense of pain, and cruel wrong—
Words that would slay her peace, would make
Thee strong—

Her heart all tuned to tenderness and love,
Unskilful hands discordant sounds may move;
Each rider breath upon those strings complain
In notes of sadness, giving only pain,
Not heard, but felt; wearing her life away—
Like a deep undercurrent, when the stream is
Gay—

Her smile conceals it all from human eye,
But she, alas! lies down too soon to die!

MEMORY OF THE PAST.

When backward through departed years
On memory's wing we stray,
How oft we find a source of tears
Along that wasted way!
The heart will vainly seek the light
That rested there before,
And sadly turn to mourn the blight
Of all it loved of yore.

We watch for footprints that once came
To breathe the twilight now—
We listen for the silvery tone
Of voices silent now;
We gaze on old familiar things,
And marvel that they bear
No gladness to our spirit's wings,
Like that which once was there.

Miscellaneous.

WOMAN'S TENDERNESS AND LOVE.

It has often been remarked that in sickness there is no hand like woman's hand; no heart like woman's heart; and there is not. A man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and he is the shadow rather than light of the sad light that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait alone, sleepless, the struggle of the gray dawn into the chamber of suffering—let him be appointed to this ministry, even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or father of his being, his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will tire; his eyes will close, and his spirit grow impatient of his dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undisturbed, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of an irresistible selfishness, which indeed he may be ashamed of, and struggle to reject, but which, in spite of all his efforts, remains to characterize his nature, and prove, in one instance at least, manly weakness. But see a mother, a wife or a sister in his place.—That woman feels no weariness, nor even forgetfulness. In silence, in the depth of night, she dwells, not only passively, but so far as the qualified terms may express our meaning, joyously.—Her ears acquire a blind man's instinct, as from time to time it catches the slightest stir or whisper, or the breath of the now more than loved one who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her steps, as in obedience to an impulse or a signal, would not awaken a mouse; if she speaks, her words are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ears; conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort and devotion; and thus night after night she tends him, like a creature sent from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed; her eyes never winking; her mind never pausing; her nature, that at all other times was weakness, now gaining a superhuman strength and magnanimity, herself forgotten, her sex alone predominant.

Benefits of Walking.—Dr. Urwin, in his book on Mental Diseases, says: Last week I conversed with a veteran in literature and years, whose powers of mind no one can question, however they may differ from him in speculative points.—This gentleman has preserved the health of his body and the soundness of his mind through a long course of multifarious and often depressing circumstances, by a steady perseverance in the habit of walking every day. He has survived for a very long period, almost all the literary characters who were his contemporaries, at the time his own writings excited much public attention; almost all of them have dropped into the grave one after another, while he has continued on in an uninterrupted course, but they were men of far less regular habits, and I am obliged to add, of much less equanimity of mind; but the preservation of his equanimity has, I verily believe, been insured by the unvaried practice to which I have referred, and which in others would prove equally available, if steadily and perseveringly pursued.

Idleness.—Said the distinguished Chatham to his son, "I would have inscribed on the curtains of your bed, and the walls of your chamber: if you do not rise early, you can never make progress in any thing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself, or any one else, to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands, unprofitable, and frivolous, and really unenjoyed by yourself."

Reprove thy friend privately; commend him publicly.

LIGHTNING.

So long as lightning is occasioned merely by the action of two clouds, one upon another, not the slightest danger is to be apprehended. Thunder being only a report, is perfectly harmless at all times. But when the electricity comes within the attraction of the earth, either by a cloud crossing over a lofty mountain or sinking near the earth's surface, it passes down from the cloud to the earth, sometimes in a straight line of fire, sometimes rolling along like a large ball, clearing out of its way everything that offers resistance to it; thus it will often tear up trees, set houses on fire, and even destroy animal life should it impede its progress. This ball is a liquid in a state of fusion, and not, (as has been supposed by some persons unacquainted with the science) a metallic substance called a thunderbolt. There are metallic substances sometimes precipitated from the air; these are termed aerolites, and have nothing to do with the electricity of storms. As soon as the clouds disperse, which is usually after a vivid flash of lightning and a very loud clap of thunder, the rain descends, the electrical power is destroyed, and the storm ceases.—Although storms may arise from what may be called the accidents of nature, they are of great importance as an effort of nature, by which the atmosphere is cleared of all those impurities it imbibes from noxious vapors, and other sources; and hence, despite their dangerous tendencies and the terrors to which they give rise, they are productive of much advantage.—*Sharpe's London Mag.*

Progress of the Soul.—We wonder, indeed, when we are told that one day we shall be as the angels of God. I apprehend that as great a wonder has been realized already on the earth. I apprehend that the distance between the mind of Newton and a Hottentot, may have been as great as between Newton and an angel. There is another view still more striking. This Newton, who lifted his calm, sublime eye to the heavens, and read among the planets and the stars the great law of the material universe, was, forty or fifty years before, an infant, without one clear perception, and unable to distinguish his nurse's arm from the pillow on which he slept. Howard, too, who, under the strength of an all-sacrificing benevolence, explored the depth of human suffering, was, forty or fifty years before, an infant, and almost breaking his little heart with fits of passion when the idliest toy was withheld. Has not man already traversed as wide a space as separates him from angels?

"Tearing open the Rosebud."—Certainly one of the signs of "these bad times" is what I call *tearing open the rosebud*. We seem anxious to leave as little time as possible between childhood and womanhood. We cut short by every means in our power that precious season when the mind is gradually opening to the cares of life, and by books and company we often hurry our children into those cares before we have prepared them how to conduct themselves under them.

Rock Salt for Horses.—For horses or cattle when tied up, a piece four or six pounds weight should be put in the manger or trough for them to lick at pleasure, as servants often neglect to mix it with their food: but when in the field or yard, one large lump in a bucket will be sufficient. Sheep should never be without several pieces in a long trough, so that several can get to it at the same time. The expense is so very trifling, that the owners are amply rewarded by seeing their stock thriving so well.

Preserving Dried Fruits.—The best mode is, when the fruit is dry, and ready for packing away, as you put it into the barrel or sack, sprinkle it with whiskey—say at the rate of a pint to a bushel.

Cherries, raspberries, and currants have been kept for two or three years in this way. We suppose any kind of spirits would answer the purpose, as the worms appear to go in for temperance.

To Polish Fine Furniture.—The simplest and best thing for polishing fine parlor furniture is milk. After cleaning the furniture from dust and dirt, fresh milk, which has not been skimmied, is spread upon the wood, which is then rubbed with a fine woolen rag, until it is completely dry. This has to be repeated several times. Milk offers, besides not producing an offensive smell, the advantage that the furniture can be used again without delay.

To Kill Weeds in Alleys.—At the N. Y. Farmer's Club last week it was recommended to boil six quarts of water in an iron kettle, stir in fifteen pounds of lime, and from two to three pounds of sulphur. Stir the mixture while it boils. Sprinkle the alleys and pavements with water, having half its weight of this mixture added. The ground will thus be purged, for many years, of all vegetation.

The friendship of some people is like our shadow, keeping close while we walk in the sun-shine, but deserting us the moment we enter the shade.

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

We learn from the Boston Transcript, that the Dead Sea Exploring party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task, and returned to Jerusalem, where they were the 19th of May.—They have sounded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of 600 fathoms, and found the bottom crusted with crystallized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen skimming over the surface, and patridges abounded along the shore. The party were upon the sea in their boats, or encamped on its borders for some two months, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. All were in excellent health and spirits, no sickness or accident having occurred.—By the Arabs they had been received, and uniformly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syrians consider "the men of the Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroes of the day. Lieutenants Lynch and Dale will visit under the most favorable circumstances all the places made memorable in Scripture history; and we may expect from them a highly interesting account of the explorations of the Dead Sea, and their adventures in the Holy Land.

How do Men generally get their Wives.—Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives? Is a question we have occasionally heard discussed; and the result invariably comes to us worth mentioning to our young lady readers. Chance has much to do in the affair; but then there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from ball-rooms, or any other places of public gaiety; and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that ninety-nine hundredths of all the finery with which women decorate, or load their persons, goes for nothing, as far as husband-catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these, all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance.

Cleanliness Extraordinary.—The village of Brock, near Amsterdam, in Holland, is said to present the most remarkable example of uniform neatness, and punctilious attention to cleanliness, that the world can produce. It is chiefly inhabited by the wealthy farmers, who live in affluence upon the income of their lands. Wagons and carriages are not allowed to pass through the streets, the pavement of which is in the best possible order; while the foot-walk, which is as clean as scrubbing brushes can well make it, is sanded and marked out in fanciful ornamental figures. The doors and porches are burnished, and the trunks of the trees which grow before them, are polished by frequent scrubbing. To gain admittance at the front door is a favor not to be expected, except by persons of some consequence; and if the shoes of a visitor happen to be a little soiled, a pair of slippers is presented to him at the door, which he is to use as a substitute during his stay.

A Posing Query.—A six-foot Yankee, who was suddenly smitten with a love of learning, and determined "to get him an education," applied to a collegian so far to aid him in his endeavors as to hear his recitations. One day he made his appearance, and desired his instructor to remove a formidable difficulty which he had encountered.

"Here is a rule I do not understand," said he.

"What is it?" inquired his friend.

"Why, that *a*, in the end of words, is long."

"That seems plain enough, as it reads, doesn't it?"

"Yes; I understand that *a* in the end of words is long; but which end does it mean?"—*Knicker.*

Nine Points in Law.—To him that goes to law, nine things are requisite.—In the first place, a good deal of money—secondly, a good deal of patience—thirdly, a good cause—fourthly, a good attorney—fifthly, a good counsel—sixthly, good evidence—seventhly, a good jury—eighthly, a good judge—ninthly, good luck.

Visible and Invisible.—Write with French chalk on a looking-glass; wipe it with a handkerchief, and the lines will disappear; breathe on it, and they will re-appear. This alternation will take place for a great number of times, and after the lapse of a considerable period.

"When I am making up a plan of consequence," says Lord Bolingbroke, "I always like to consult with a sensible woman." Lord Bolingbroke was a great man.

Albums may be said to be the dip-nets wherewith young girls catch idleness.

A Newspaper.—A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man, or two men: it is the wisdom of the age, and of the past ages too.

A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information, besides they never think much, or find much to talk about. And then there are little ones growing up in ignorance, without any taste for reading.

Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her, or divert her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who, then, would be without a newspaper?—*Benjamin Franklin.*

A Pennsylvania paper makes the following notice of the late Gov. Shunk:

Gov. Shunk, in early life, was a school-master, and it was by his own industry and perseverance that he rose to the several high civil stations which he has occupied under our State Government for thirty-years past. He was personally an estimable man, and his death, though long expected, will be universally regretted by the people of this State—for, however earnestly his political principles are opposed by a large portion of the people—his honesty of purpose rendered him a valuable citizen.

The Governor leaves a widow, the daughter of the late Governor Findlay, of this State, besides several sons and daughters.

A New Species of Potato.—Mr. Edwin Bryant, in his tour to California, says he was presented by one of the Kansas Indians with a root or tuber of an oval shape, about an inch and a half in length, and an inch in diameter.—This root is called the prairie potato.—Its composition is farinaceous and highly nutritious, and its flavor more agreeable than the finest Irish potato. "I have but little doubt," adds Mr. Bryant, "if this plant were cultivated in our gardens, it would be an excellent and useful vegetable for ordinary consumption; and, very probably it would be so improved as to form a substitute for the potato."

To Clean Oil Paint.—The best thing for cleaning oil paint is a sponge dipped in ammonia which has been copiously diluted with water. Soap dissolves the turpentine as well as the linseed oil, and not only destroys the smooth and shiny surface, but exposes also the white lead to the influence of the water and air, and is therefore not practical.

Powerful Magnet.—A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name any thing surpassing its powers, when a man mounted the stand and told him that woman was the magnet of magnets, for, said he, if the loadstone could attract a piece of iron a foot or two, there was a young woman, who, when he was a young man, used to attract him *thirteen miles every Sunday to have a chat with her.*

One-Eyed Soldiers.—It is said that the horror of the conscription in Syria is so great that mothers are in the habit of extirpating the right eye of their male children, in order to disqualify them for military service. To put a stop to such an iniquitous practice, the Pacha has ordered into service a regiment of the one-eyed recruits.

How many a man hates his neighbor for no other reason than because he knows he deserves himself to be hated by him.

If men knew what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous poor man, how sound he sleeps, how quiet his rest, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his position, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, the diseases, the throng of passions, and the violence of unnatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious, and the heart of the ambitious.

Too True.—If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

Nature teaches us that we are all dependent—that we are like cog-wheels, pushing each other along by filing up mutual voids.

It is an extraordinary fact, that when people come to what is called high words, they generally use low language.

A large glass of water, sipped ten drops at a time, in perfect silence, till the whole be taken, is said to be a convenient cure for a person in a passion.—This is the last application of the "water cure."

A calculation has been made that 315,000 persons every day enter the city of London, between the hours of eight in the morning and five in the afternoon, exclusive of 1,500,000, the estimated number residing there.

Zachary Taylor on Stay Laws and Personal Liability.—That Gen. Taylor is an honest as well as a brave man, might be safely inferred from his whole career.

A friend has just related to us an incident of the early life of General Taylor, which puts in fine relief the high-toned morality and sterling integrity of our candidate.

"General Taylor was a resident of Kentucky in the disastrous period of her stop laws, old court and new court, when the point at issue between the two parties was the obligation of a debtor to discharge his debts, at whatever sacrifice of his property.

"The Stop Law party were for postponing, for preventing executions, for appraisements of property, according to the value of which process was to be enforced or defeated.

"General Taylor, at that time, was under heavy pecuniary obligations, contracted for the relief or accommodation of others; but he zealously opposed the adoption of the stop laws. His opposition, and that of other good men and true in the State, was unavailing. The unjust and disorganizing laws were adopted.

"Having opposed them on principle, Gen. Taylor, actuated by like principle, refused to avail himself of the indulgence they afforded to debtors, but called upon to meet his engagements, he went down to New Orleans, disposed of his property for good money, returned to Kentucky and discharged to the full, principal and interest, the debts he had incurred.

"He who thus resists evil example, and scorns, even under the color of law, any approach to dishonesty, may well be hailed as the champion of an honest people and an honest party."—*Courier & Enquirer.*

When a journeyman mechanic asks for employment from a boss, besides questioning him about where he served his apprenticeship, and where he worked last, he will ask to see his tools. Cass and Taylor, through themselves or their friends, are asking an old boss just now for employment. Suppose the people call them both up now and ask for a sight of their tools, they both being Generals. "Gentle-men," said that old boss, Uncle Sam, "draw your swords that I may look at them." Cass excuses himself. "Dear Uncle, you know how I always loved you, and how thankful I always was for the sugar plums and whatever else you gave me; but my sword you know I was asked to surrender by a very gallant British General, and I gave it up to him." "What need you come here then without tools?" Flow is it with you, young Rough and Ready? you were asked to surrender your's, too?" "Yes, I was asked to do so," says Rough and Ready. "Mr. Polk sent a great Mexican General into that country where I was, and he 'passed' up to me pretty saucy and strong, and commanded me to surrender this sword"—drawing out a great whanger, but as bright as a new dollar. Uncle Sam took hold of the tool, and began reading in large letters on it—"Buena Vista." "That will do, my boy," said Uncle Sam, "walk into the shop. You are the man for the next four years."—*Pittsburg Amer.*

More Locofoco Harmony.—The Pittsburg American says, the Locofoco disaffection, since the nomination of candidate Cass, "is nowhere more marked than in Clarion, one of their strongest holds. Here it is broadcast, and too manifest to be denied or concealed.—Besides many leading gentlemen of the party, whom we could refer to in evidence of this fact, we need only at present announce the name of Judge Myers, a gentleman of acknowledged and deserved influence in that and other counties in this State, and an Elector on the Polk ticket in 1844. Judge Myers has abandoned the party in unfeigned and unconcealed disgust, and is an open advocate for the election of Zachary Taylor. There are many others from the same section we might safely speak of from good authority, and only refrain from doing so from the want of personal communication. We learn that they assign the one general reason—the frauds and deceptions on the people in 1844.—Clarion gave Polk 1200 majority. Our friends may this year set her down among the doubtful counties."

Be it remembered that Lewis Cass voted in favor of creating a lieutenant-general, to command the armies in Mexico, for the purpose of superseding both Scott and Taylor.

And that when Gen. Taylor accepted the terms of capitulation offered by the enemy at the battle of Monterey, to save the lives of women and children in the city, Lewis Cass voted to censure the humane old General for this act of mercy. It is an easy thing to sit on a silk velvet cushion, and censure the humane conduct of a brave and patriotic soldier; but it will not be so easy to induce the people to sanction the censure. It will be remembered at the polls.

A work well begun is half ended.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams Co.
FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

at the ensuing October Election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, and be elected, I pledge my strongest endeavors to discharge the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to all.
WILLIAM HARTMAN.
Menallen township, July 17.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County:

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of SHERIFF. Should I be so successful as to be elected, I shall feel myself under obligations to the Public, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with promptness, and to the best of my ability.
JACOB WINTERODE.
Germany township, June 5.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing Election, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties incumbent, to the best of my judgment and ability.
WILLIAM FICKES.
Reading township, June 12.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the free and independent Voters of Adams county.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as an Independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.
WILLIAM F. WALTER.
Straban township, April 10.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.
Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. McClean, and R. G. Harper.
Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

ICE CREAM.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.
July 3.

FRESH GROCERIES.

AFW boxes, best quality, ENGLISH CHEESE; also, old fashioned, thick SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, only 27 1/2 cents; a few barrels very superior N. O. Molasses, for Bakers, just received at STEVENSON'S.
May 29.

PEANUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, &c., of the best quality, to be had at the Confectionary of
C. WEAVER.

Bonnets and Hats.

A FINE lot of fashionable Summer HATS and BONNETS are just opened at STEVENSON'S, at reduced prices, where is now offered a full assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c.
May 29.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece, CAN be accommodated by calling at FRANKLIN'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.
July 19.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla.

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Congas, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c., &c.—There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effective in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12 1/2 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent,
KELLER KURTZ.
May 1.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,
WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of
Wines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.
M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb. 23.

LADIES, LOOK HERE!
BY calling at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ, you can supply yourselves with all the articles sold warranted to be of the best manufacture.

Not dead yet!—But at it again!

PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is now located in the Alley between North Washington and Carlisle street, immediately in the rear of D. Middlebroff's Store, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach Cloth, & Sign-Painting.
CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.
The subscriber hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, he will continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.
J. G. FREY.
Gettysburg, May 8.

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. KENDLEHART
WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Boot & Shoe Establishment to the house for many years occupied by D. LITTLE as a Saddler's Shop, (opposite the Post Office, and in the immediate vicinity of FARMER'S Store,) in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to attend to those who may patronize him as heretofore.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him.
D. KENDLEHART.
April 10.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS

CABINET FURNITURE!

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establishment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS
Mahogany, Cherry and Maple BED-HEADS, Plain and Fancy French & half-French BEDSTEADS, Centre, Dining & Breakfast TABLES, Cupboards, Workstands, Candle-stands, &c., &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself for regular customers, and not for Auction purposes, the public may rely upon its being, what it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best material and workmanship.

Housekeepers and others, desiring new and GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
COFFINS made to order, at all times.
GEORGE H. SWOPE.
Gettysburg, March 6.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Wuehner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,
Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Candle-stands,
and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.
All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.
The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.
Country produce taken in exchange for work.
HENRY GARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.
Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.
All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.
Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

D. MCNAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.
D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as
AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of journeying to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 5.

STATIONERY

OF every description, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
KELLER KURTZ

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. INYER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SARGEN and JAMIA M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 21st day of August next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 7
July 17, 1848.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGHTON.
Gettysburg, April 20.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden str., PHILADELPHIA.

THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power manufactures all kinds of plain and Ornamental MARBLE WORK, in a superior style, at the lowest prices.

The largest and best assortment of MARBLE MANTLES, Imported Parlor and Garden, STATUARY, VASES and FOUNTAINS, TILES for floors, &c., may be seen at the Ware Rooms, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Marble Cutters supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantles and Table Tops Italian Tombs and Monuments cut to sizes or finished—also constantly on hand a large assortment of American Grave Stones in the rough or finished, Marble in the block, &c.
JOHN BAIRD,
Ridge Road, above Spring Garden Str.
March 27.

OLIVER EVANS'

Salamander, Fire and Thief proof

IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.
LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS PRESSES.
EAGLE GLASS PAPER.
PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.
PACKING LEVERS,
HOISTING MACHINES,
REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.
OLIVER EVANS,
61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.
Oct. 4.

REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Ware Rooms, No. 61 South Second Street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 4.

TO PURCHASERS OF

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Iron, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron: Small Round and Square Iron, from 3 1/2 inches and upwards; Boiler and Flat Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Aric Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Sweden Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest prices, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.
Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.
EAPPS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
117 North Water St., & 56 North Del. Avenue,
Philadelphia, March 20.

Farmers, this Way.

HAY and GRAIN RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, RUBBERS, &c., of the best quality, and very cheap, at
STEVENSON'S.
June 10.

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned

and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRANKLIN'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.
July 19.

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PEN-

CILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of the best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of
C. WEAVER.
May 26.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE,
such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.
To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES.

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withers' also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.
BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made—Ladies will be waited on at their residence.
All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had anywhere else. All orders will be promptly attended to.
Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 8.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlebroff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berchuy, (Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" C. P. Kraits, D. D.,
" C. A. Horner, " C. P. Kraits, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,
" W. M. Reynolds.
Gettysburg, July 3.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

ATTORNEY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, John Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.
April 10.

WM. B. MCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClean, Esq.
Dec. 23.

Sickness in Children.

AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. However, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of

Sherman's Worm Lozenges

will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION.

Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption, Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. D. C. West, Evangelist, in the western part of this State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dibble, Esq., in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,

and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE.

Exhaustion of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sickness, Dizziness, Fatigues, Cholera, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel complaints, and all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM.

Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, which costs only 12 1/2 cents, and will be within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.

REWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has its name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a fac simile of the Doctor's written name under the directions.
Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
General Agent, Gettysburg; and
S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M. Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Kingsville; Peter Mickle, Mummasburg; J. F. Lower, Arentsville; John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Hidersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.
Feb. 7.

And Still Another!

JUST received, at STEVENSON'S, another supply of fine, fresh HERRING and SHAD, for sale low.
May 26.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about a mile and three fourths from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Hugh Black, James Ewing and others, containing about

110 ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded House, new Barn, Sheds, Granary, &c.; an excellent well; and a variety of Fruit Trees. There is running water through the farm.
The terms will be made known by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.
JAMES ROYD.
April 3.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Thomas Blocher, Trustee under a voluntary assignment, of GEORGE W. RICE, will attend for that purpose at the Public House of Charles Myers, in Bendersville, on Saturday the 5th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.—when and where all creditors will present their claims, properly authenticated, if they see proper.
WM. E. WILSON, Auditor.
July 17.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c. can always be had at the Clock and Watch Establishment of
ALEX. FRAZER.
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by
C. WEAVER.

PROTECTION AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weasly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. M'Kieley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Gelbrath, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.00 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principle.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5.

THE following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,
General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban township.

Abraham King, Esq., Humberstown.

David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown.

Thos. T. Wierman, Bendersville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq., do.

Abel T. Wright, do.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

Its Works Praise it.

Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflamed Sores cured.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

IS the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly, (and as if by Magic) stops pains of the most desperate Burns and Scalds. For old sores, bruises, cuts and sprains, &c., on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried, and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use, recommend it. None can tell how soon some of the family will need it.

Boatmen, Livery men, Farmers, and all who use horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for collar galls, scratches, kicks, &c., &c., on their animals.

Piles Cured! For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.

Burns and Scalds Cured.—Thousands of cases of burns and scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough can be had to fill the whole of this sheet.

Violent Bruises Cured.—Testimonials on testimonials, in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing bruises, have been offered the proprietors. All persons should try it.

Scald Head Cured.—Sores or cases of scald head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment—Try it—it seldom fails.

Salt Rheum Cured.—Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 7, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. Z. TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Ner Middleswarth.

ASSEMBLY

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER

John G. Morningstar.

AUDITOR

Samuel Durboraw.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY

John Picking.

REGISTER & RECORDER

Wm. W. Hamersly.

CLERK OF THE COURTS

Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF

Ephraim Swope.

CORONER

Dr. Charles Horner.

Vote on the Compromise Bill.

The following is an analysis of the vote in the House of Representatives, killing the Territorial Compromise bill:

	Whig.	Dem.	Free States.	Slave States.
Yeas,	51	31	8	104
Nays,	25	72	76	21
Absent,	8	10	11	7

Of the Pennsylvania delegation, but four voted against laying it on the table, namely C. J. Ingersoll, R. Brodhead, Job Mann, and C. Brown. The New York delegation, with one exception, and the Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Jersey members, en masse, went for killing the bill. Ohio 5 for the bill—14 against; Indiana equally divided; Illinois 4 for, 3 against; the Southern States, with 5 exceptions (whigs) for the bill.

Cost of the War.

The cost of the Mexican war will not be less than \$900,000,000. What a magnificent school fund this would have made to educate the children of the Republic! The share of Pennsylvania would have been more than one million of dollars annually for all time to come. The whole number of soldiers engaged in the war, say, was 50,000, and each man, at an average cost of only \$4,000, would make the sum total of two hundred millions of dollars!—No wonder Locofocos want Cass—and more glory—the latter is cheap!

A melancholy transaction has taken place in the family of Hon. S. O. PERRY, a member of Congress from Kentucky. During his absence at Washington, his daughter eloped with a young man, named Hart, and was married. On their return to the young lady's home, her uncle, Mr. Kinchele, who was the guardian of Dr. Peyton's domestic affairs during his absence, upbraided Hart for his conduct; whereupon an angry altercation took place, in the midst of which Hart drew a pistol from his pocket, and shot Mr. K., who died in a few moments. This double affliction has fallen so severely on the wife of Dr. Peyton, who was the sister of Mr. Kinchele, that she is now lying at the point of death, while the entire family, including some of the first persons in the State, and numerous in their relations, are perfectly overwhelmed with the first calamity. A telegraphic despatch was immediately received at Washington by Hon. Mr. Peyton, who, in twenty minutes after its reception, was on his way home to his distressed family.

A large number of planters from the island of Martinique, arrived in a French brig at New York, on Friday week, who had left their plantations and their growing crops, on account of the insurrection of the negroes. The blacks were massacring all they came in contact with, and it was thought would have charge of the whole island in a few days.

Terrible and Destructive Tornado.

A destructive tornado took place at Ripley, Maine, on Thursday week. It commenced its destruction on a space about ten rods wide, which kept increasing to the width of half a mile, and nearly fifteen miles long, passing through Dexter and into Garland. Fifteen houses were completely demolished in the town of Ripley. A school-house, with the scholars assembled, was lifted and turned round. A large barn and other buildings in Dexter were destroyed and scattered out of sight. A large rock was rolled over. Great hemlock and other trees were twisted off, and whirled with fearful force high in the air. Crops, fences, stone walls, and every thing in its course, were swept to instant destruction. It was accompanied by a loud and startling roar.

The steamer Hibernia sailed from N. Y. for England on Wednesday, with 30 passengers, and \$21,269 in specie.

Immigrants Arrived.

In the seven months of this year to the 31st of July, the whole number of immigrants arrived at New York in vessels from abroad, was 110,101. In the eight previous months, or from the 31st of May (the time of the organization of the Department of the Commissioners of Emigration) to 31st December, the number was 129,053, being 239,156 in the last fifteen months. From May to December, 1847, there were 53,189 German and 52,495 natives of Ireland; but from December to August, 1848, the number from Ireland has exceeded by some thousands those of Germany. This is owing, no doubt, to the war between Denmark and Germany, and the blockade of the German vessels in the rivers by the Danish fleet. The number arrived in July, 1848, was 24,622, of which 7,963 were from Germany; 11,740 from Ireland; 2,235 England; 1,566 Scotland; 106 France; 34 Holland; 129 Switzerland; 63 Spain; 114 Wales; 493 Norway; 59 Sweden; 91 West Indies; 1 Denmark; 3 South America; 1 Poland.

Oregon.

Intelligence has just been received from this distant territory, that on the 19th of March the Oregon regiment met a large force of Indians, and after a fierce combat, completely routed them. The enemy's loss was 59 killed, and many wounded; the Americans had 9 killed and 19 wounded. A pursuit was commenced, but abandoned from want of ammunition and provisions. Col. Gilpin, the commander of the regiment, was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle, after the battle. The regiment has been successful in defending the territory, but was much in want of supplies and horses. Preparations for Peace have been entertained by the Indians, but not definitely settled. The government had made a call for more troops, and was anxiously looking for them from the States.

Adjournment of Congress.—

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 14th of August.

The British Tariff of 1846.

We say the British Tariff, for it is deserving of no other name. As another evidence of its destructive effects upon the interests of the laboring men of our own country, we need but refer them to the following table of the exports of plain calicoes and cotton thread, from England to the United States:

19,641,215 yards in 1846	1847
41,519,244 " " 1847	1848

An increase of nearly three hundred per cent. in one short year.

Under the Tariff of 1842, which made plain calicoes pay a specific duty, things were otherwise, as the following figures show:

9,661,820 yards in 1844	1845
12,412,981 " " 1845	1846
10,640,215 " " 1846	1847

Now let us examine the export of cotton thread—

422,462 pounds in 1846	1847
842,407 " " 1847	1848

Here we have another increase of one hundred per cent.

Such was not the case under the operation of the Tariff of 1842, as the following figures show:

388,779 pounds in 1842	1843
500,000 " " 1843	1844
423,099 " " 1844	1845
422,462 " " 1845	1846

These plain figures afford the most conclusive evidence of the fact, that the Tariff of 1842 regulated the imports, prevented excesses, and kept our home labor comparatively harmless from the pauper labor of Europe. Let the laboring men examine the above table, and they will see that the British Free Trade policy of Sir Robert Walker has robbed them in one brief year of the labor of making 30,879,029 yards of calico, and of 419,945 pounds of thread.—Let them but give the subject a fair examination, and if they do not then rouse to a sense of their true interests, and join in hurrying from power those who have deceived and betrayed them, we shall be much mistaken.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Mexico has formally decided that the Treaty with the U. States is constitutional—which settles the question which had been raised by some leading men in Mexico, that such an act could not be done without the consent of the different States composing the Confederacy.—The Court says the power of making peace, or declaring war, is vested in Congress alone.

Gen. Cass and the Provision.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington, on Monday, to the Philadelphia Bulletin, says:—

"We understand that a letter is in town from Gen. Cass, pledging himself, if elected, to veto the Wilmot Proviso."

This is confirmed by the official organ of the Government, "The Union," of Monday last, which says: "Gen. Cass firmly stands the ground which he has taken. Being applied to formally by a man or two of the Wilmot stamp, he declared unhesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter and to the Baltimore platform; and that, if elected, he would veto the Wilmot Proviso."

The Washington Union complains that Gen. Taylor "has no position."—The people think he ought to have one, and will assign him one in November next.

Mr. Secretary Buchanan declines being the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is thought, however, that he would not refuse, if elected, to succeed Mr. Cameron in the Senate on the 4th of March next.

Not a single Whig from the North voted in the House of Representatives for the Territorial Bill. Twenty-one men from the Free States, all Cass men, did vote for it. Eight southern whigs, but not one Southern Locofoco, voted against it!

Indian Massacre.—A fishing party of 80 unarmed Chippewa Indians, were recently fell upon by a body of Sioux, upon Sandy Lake, and 70 of their number killed.

A Miss Story was married on Sunday week, in Covington, to Mr. R. Short. This is a very pleasant way of making a "story short."

It is said that the Potato Rot is playing sad havoc with the crop around Boston.

Makin's Illustrated Monthly Courier, for August, has been received, and fully sustains its high reputation for elegance of execution.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 57 to 5 00
Wheat,	55 to 1 10
Rye,	65 to 70
Cor'n,	44 to 45
Oats,	18 to 25
Beef Cattle,	4 00 to 5 75

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. John Darr, to Miss Margaret Creamer—both of Adams county.

On the 31st ult. by the same Mr. John Greiner, to Miss Hannah Margaretta, daughter of Mr. John Stenour, of Menallen township.

DIED.

On the 25th ult. Miss Frank, daughter of Mr. Jacob Hoffman, of Strasburg township, aged 18 years and 4 months.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Thimmes, of Hamilton township, in the 71st year of her age.

Postscript.

We understand that Mr. Cooper has accepted the office of Attorney Gen.

North Carolina.

The election took place on Thursday last, and has resulted in the choice of a WHIG GOVERNOR (Manly) and a Whig majority in the Legislature.

One of the trials for slave-stealing at Washington was concluded on Friday, and the defendant, Drayton, found guilty. The Court then proceeded to another case of similar character against him.

Mexico.

We have dates from the Capital to the 15th July. No further action had taken place between the troops of Bustamante and Paredes.—Both parties were suffering from want of provisions. The Government was dissatisfied with Bustamante's conduct. Gen. Smith and staff were to leave Vera Cruz on the 28th, and the few troops that remain will probably leave with General Smith.

Insurrection at Cuba.

Information was received at Washington on Friday, that a revolution had broken out in Cuba, and was raging at the last advices. At Havana the Government troops and revolutionists had been fighting, and several hundred men had been killed on both sides. It was supposed the Government had been successful in curbing the revolutionists, as the accounts state the latter had retired to the mountains.

Late from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at New York on Friday, in 13 days from England, bringing dates to the 22d ult.

France was quiet—Gen. Cavaignac being still very popular. All is quiet in England. In Ireland, the crisis is at hand. The Government has issued a proclamation for the seizure of all arms in the hands of the people, and the arrest of persons possessing them without license. This will no doubt hasten on the revolution.

The German and Danish war is at an end.

The Archduke John is elected Chief of the German Empire.

The English money market was depressed on account of the news from Ireland, and cotton had declined.

NOTICE.

The citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg are respectfully requested to attend a public meeting to be held at the Court House on MONDAY, the 14th day of August inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., to take into consideration the offer made by Rev. S. S. SCHNEIDER, D. D., relative to the sale of the "Gettysburg Academy." A punctual attendance is requested.

Blue Dicks!

THERE will be a stated meeting of the Company, at the Engine house, on Saturday the 12th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m. Turn out, boys, the meeting is intended for good.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable property situate in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., within three miles of Gettysburg, on the road leading from Hanover to Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Abraham Reeve, the heirs of Geo. Spangler, and others, containing

160 ACRES

of Land, much of which is in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences. There is a good

ORCHARD

of Apples and Peaches on the premises. The improvements are a

TWO-STORY STONE DWELLING-HOUSE,

with a good Kitchen attached, a double Log Barn, with other out buildings, and near the door two wells of excellent water, with pumps. Persons wishing to see the property will call on Mr. Andrew Will, living on the premises, or George W. McClellan, Esq., residing in Gettysburg, or the subscriber.

If the property is not sold on or before the first day of November next, it will be RENTED. Terms will be such as to suit purchasers.

WM. M. SHERRY

Littlestown, Aug. 7, 1848.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, about the middle of June last,

A RED AND WHITE SPOTTED COW,

about 14 years of age—a lump on her left side, and the left horn very crooked; white face, and a bell on.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN FENNER.

August 7.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,

A FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Sheekley, William Bailey, and William Hamilton, within three miles of Gettysburg, containing

184 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of WOODLAND, and the rest under good cultivation. There are

TWO

Dwelling Houses

on the Farm; a Double LOG BARN, newly covered, with sheds around it; two wells of water, with a pump in one of them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is Meadow sufficient to make 60 tons of Hay yearly.—About 1500 bushels of Lime have been put on the farm, and about 2000 Chestnut rails.

The Farm would suit to be divided into two Tracts, both as to clear and wood land. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the farm, by Henry Tristle, residing thereon.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber.

GEORGE TIGGLE.

July 31.

STOVES

AT PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Tuesday the 22d of August inst.,

at my Warehouse, a large quantity of STOVES, of all sizes, among which are two HATHAWAY COOK-STOVES. A long credit will be given.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Aug. 7.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County:

At the earnest solicitation of my friends, and the public in general, I now, at this late period of time, offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for to fill the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

in and for the County of Adams, for the next ensuing three years to come, and should I, at this late period of time, be so fortunate as to meet the approbation of the free and independent voters and suffrages of the people of Adams county, it ever shall be held in grateful remembrance by your most obedient but humble servant,

JAMES BOYD.

August 7.

To the Independent Voters of Adams Co.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

at the ensuing October Election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, and be elected, I pledge my strongest endeavors to discharge the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to all.

WILLIAM HARLAN.

Menallen township, July 17.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the free and independent Voters of Adams county.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as an Independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM F. WALTER.

Strasburg township, April 10.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of SHERIFF of Adams County, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to the discharge of the duties of the office.

JONAS ROTHE.

Menallen township, July 31.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County:

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of SHERIFF. Should I be so successful as to be elected, I shall feel myself under obligations to the public, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with promptness, and to the best of my ability.

JACOB WINTERODE.

Germany township, June 5.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing Election, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties incumbent to the best of my judgment and ability.

WILLIAM FICKES.

Reading township, June 12.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Property, situate on Conowago Creek, in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. This property lies about two miles East of the turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, adjoining lands of George and John Cole, Andrew M. Kenrick, Samuel Brady, Henry Cluck, and others, containing

400 ACRES.

more or less, of Patented Land, about 50 Acres of which is cleared, with a sufficiency of Meadow, in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences, and the remainder well covered with timber. There is a good orchard of all kinds of Fruit Trees on the premises. The improvements consist of a

TWO STORY WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE,

with a KITCHEN attached, a Double LOG BARN, with suitable Sheds around it, and an excellent spring of water near the door, with a Spring house over it, and a very good Smoke House. Also a

TENANT HOUSE,

one and a half story high, nearly New, with a Spring and Spring house near the door.—There is also a

CRIST MILL

on the premises, with a good pair of Burrs and Chopping Stones, two Belts, and all other necessary appurtenances, all in good order, and in addition, a first rate SAW MILL.

Persons wishing to see the property, will call on the subscriber, residing on the premises.

JACOB MYERS.

June 12.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about a mile and three fourths from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Hugh Black, James Ewing and others, containing about

110 ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded House, new Barn, Sheds, Granary, &c., an excellent well; and a variety of Fruit Trees. There is running water through the farm.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.

JAMES BOYD.

April 8.

SHERIFFS SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, and alias Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 19th of August next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A slip issued from the office of the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 23d July, contains the long-looked-for letter of acceptance by General Taylor of the nomination of the Whig National Convention.

BRONX ROUTE, N. Y., July 17, 1848.
SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention, and its numerous and patriotic constituency, I feel deeply grateful for the honor bestowed upon me, and the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination by it to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I cordially accept that nomination, but with a sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfill the duties of an office which demand for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me so as to meet the just expectations of my fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

I have the honor to remain,
With the highest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

To the Hon. J. M. Morehead,
Greenboro', Guilford Co., N. C.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE.

The long wished-for letter of General Taylor, expressing his cordial acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency conferred upon him by the Philadelphia Whig National Convention, cannot but give pleasure to every member of the Whig party, as well as to every patriotic citizen, of whatever political inclination, who anticipates, in Gen. Taylor's election, along with the restoration to the government at Washington of the ancient constitutional policy and executive purity of the first Presidents, the safety, the happiness and the honor of the republic.

The letter breathes, throughout, the modest, yet honest and self-possessed spirit which has gained for Taylor so much of that public confidence which he enjoys. He accepts the honor bestowed upon him with, he says, "a sincere distrust of his fitness to fulfill the duties of an office which demands the most exalted abilities and patriotism;" but he feels no diffidence or hesitation in promising, if elected, a patient endeavor "to perform the new duties devolving upon him so as to meet the expectations of his fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country."

It is the same spirit, calmly resolute and self-sustaining, though unobtrusive, which prompted the memorable answer of the heroic Miller,—"I will try, sir,"—when ordered to capture the British battery at Lundy's Lane. Miller "tried" and succeeded: Taylor will "endeavor," and he also will be successful. This is the spirit and these are the kind of sentiments which the American people are most anxious to have re-established in the President's chair at Washington. No more of the arrogant, dictator-like confidence of a Veto-President—a democrat-monarch of four years—a king of a party, who resolve beforehand, according to "platform," what he will do as President, and how he will do it, during his brief reign, all regardless and in despite of the free people whom he expects to rule, not serve—to govern, and oppress, and outrage, and trample, as he chooses, or as he elects to fancy his party chooses, instead of simply, modestly, democratically and constitutionally executing those laws which it is in the people's province, through their Representatives in Congress, to enact, and his only to carry into operation.

The long delay of Gen. Taylor's acceptance, induced by causes only lately, but now perfectly well understood by the people, has caused a lull in the political gale, which it cannot be doubted, will now very soon begin to swell into a tempest. The character and tone of the letter will have their effects in warming the right feeling, and in the right quarters, towards the brave old republican—so modest, yet so firm, so honest and truthful, and patriotic in all things—in whom the people of this Union now behold the sole competitor and alternative of General Lewis Cass for the Presidency. One or the other must be elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Who that has no personal interest in the campaign—what perfectly free and disinterested citizen—can hesitate a moment between them?—*North American.*

Gen. Taylor has now three opponents for the Presidency, Gen. Cass, Martin Van Buren, and John P. Hale. Bring on two more. Old Zack whipped the Mexicans five to one at Buena Vista, and he can whip the locofoco candidates in the same proportion now.

Deserters from the Cass ranks are quite numerous. In Lancaster county there are several hundred mentioned by the Examiner, and in Berks and Montgomery counties the feeling among the Democrats against the Cass ticket, is reported by the papers of those regions to be very extensive.

Consistency.—In 1840 the Locofocos said that Gen. Harrison was a "Granny." They are now trying to make the public believe that Gen. Cass was Gen. Harrison's Aid.

I remain your friend and servant,
DAN'L P. KING.
Hon. Robert S. Daniels, Dadvers.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 1st.

NEW SCHEMES OF CONQUEST AND ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY!
Though every one must have foreseen the danger to be apprehended from the idle sword and evil examples which are the residuary consequences of the Texan Mexican War, the public is not, we believe, aware how near at hand is the moment when those swords are to find employment, and the example of first seizing territories of Mexico by an armed force, and then "annexing" them to the United States, is to be exactly followed out.

Near at hand, did we say? The moment has already arrived! We give notice of it to Congress, who are kept in ignorance of it, and to the people of the United States, who are not dreaming of it, except the few, very few, we trust, in proportion to the whole, who are in the secret of this conspiracy against the peace, the honor, and the reputation of our country—not to speak of possible consequences more appalling than the loss of all these, which have been already sufficiently compromised by the wilful and wanton National war, just brought to a close, with results any thing but auspicious to the public weal.

Without further preface, we place before our readers, in the precise language of our authority, information upon which we place entire reliance:

"The arrangements are nearly completed for the contemplated new Republic, to consist of the Mexican Provinces on the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital, and Tampico and Matamoros as the seaports. General Shields is at the head of the movement, and is now probably at San Luis in general council to make the final arrangements. Many have already gone from New Orleans to meet him: the American force will not be less than five thousand men. Our Government (the Executive) were consulted; but they said that they would neither aid nor oppose it. They will aid it, notwithstanding their declaration. They can leave arms, ammunition, &c. at Tampico, and on the Rio Grande, and let the invading force take them. Further annexation is the object, after the new Republic of 'Sierra Madre' has declared its independence of Mexico."

"I have a perfect horror!"—adds our informant, in whose sentiment we entirely concur—"of this annexation system. Texas and the recent Treaty Territory have been and will be the greatest curse that ever befell the country. We have only taken the first draught of the bitter cup, to the extent of the loss of twenty thousand lives and the expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars. Would to God that that were all that the affair is to cost us! It is, however, only the beginning. This new Republic is to be the second act in the drama: but which God in his mercy defeat!"

Our own warnings and protestations against the combination of speculators and politicians to bring Texas into the Union, and against the rapacious purposes of the authors of the late war with Mexico, proved unavailing. Onward they marched to the completion of their designs, trampling down all barriers of the Constitution which stood in their way. May this warning not be disregarded by either Congress or the people, but means be taken to put a stop to this projected violation of our National faith, this scheme of National dishonor!

What! after a ruthless invasion, a bloody conquest, a prescription of the terms upon which we would renew relations of Peace with Mexico, will this Nation, before yet three moons have filled their horns since Peace has been sworn between us, connive at expeditions from the United States to invade the remaining territories of Mexico, with arms of the United States in their hands? Forbid it Justice! Forbid it Honor!

John Quincy Adams for Gen. Taylor.—It has been several times stated that the late venerable ex-President—the most earnest opponent of the slave interest, and the boldest antagonist of southern domination in the Union—avowed himself, before his death, in favor of the nomination of Gen. Taylor. The fact is now placed beyond doubt by the testimony of the Hon. Daniel P. King, the distinguished Representative of the Salem, Mass. District in Congress. In a letter of the 15th ult., published in the Salem Register, he says—

"You ask me what was the opinion of the venerable John Quincy Adams about General Taylor's election. I have often heard that Mr. Adams had expressed a preference for General Taylor, and being desirous of knowing the truth of the rumor, a few weeks before his death I asked him who would be our next President? With much animation he replied, 'General Taylor,' and appeared satisfied with such a result. I suppose he considered Gen. Taylor the instrument by which Providence would work out the good of humanity and of his country—objects nearest the heart of the good old man. It is certain that I never heard him questioning the humanity or patriotism of Gen. Taylor."

"I wish we could be sure the administration of the government would fall into hands no less worthy than Gen. Taylor's. In 1844, a division among the professing friends of liberty, entailed upon the country Polk, Texas, and war.—In their train have fallen the heavy burden of debt and barbarous territories, and general dissensions. New divisions may bring upon us the war and slavery candidate, heavier burdens, bloodier wars, and accumulated disgrace and wretchedness. The sin and folly of encountering dissensions, so ill-timed and ruinous, shall not rest on my conscience. Believing the patient, wise and patriotic labors and sacrifices of good men are yet to be rewarded by the country's prosperity,

I remain your friend and servant,
DAN'L P. KING.
Hon. Robert S. Daniels, Dadvers.

THE FRAUD OF 1844.

As the effects of the Free Trade Tariff are becoming every day more apparent, the attention of the people of Pennsylvania naturally reverts to the flagrant falsehoods and deceptions of the Locofocos in this State in the last Presidential contest. Wages are falling, factories are closing, foreign goods are pouring in by every new arrival, the prices of agricultural produce are declining, and we seem likely to realize, before the end of the present year, the worst consequences anticipated from the British Tariff of '43. It is impossible to live under such a Tariff. It must be modified, or repealed.—A Tariff Congress must be elected, with which Gen. Taylor may co-operate in re-establishing the prosperity of the nation.

This will become one of the leading issues of the campaign. Gen. Taylor has pledged himself in the Allison letter, to execute the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives.—Mr. Cass voted to repeal the protective Tariff of 1812, and in favor of the Free Trade Act of '46. He is committed conclusively on this subject. No fraudulent, lying Kane letter can save him.—No doubt, the same base tricks will be attempted on popular credulity, as in 1844, but they will not succeed. Betrayed, sold and insulted Pennsylvania cannot again be duped. She knows how hollow and hypocritical are the professions of regard for her interests, now made by the men who lured her to ruin in 1844. Simon Cameron, our Locofoco Senator, in the debate in the Senate July 18, 1846, said "he had attended a great number of Democratic meetings, perhaps as many as a hundred in all, in order to aid his fellow citizens, in what he considered the great cause of Democracy, and at every meeting there was one or more flags bearing the inscription 'Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842.' And while upon this topic he would add that neither of the two could have got the vote of Pennsylvania without being associated with the Tariff of 1842."

The Locofocos are fond of talking of "moral treason," when it becomes necessary to prevent a close scrutiny into their actions; but we should like to know, what more atrocious "moral treason" is there than that of deceiving an honest, confiding people, obtaining their votes, and then turning round and treacherously stabbing the friends who placed them in power. Can such a party be trusted? Can its promises be relied on? Beware, farmers and working men! lest you again be victimized by this conspiracy of political gamblers. Lewis Cass, a Senatorial conspirator in this fraud upon the Tariff men of Pennsylvania, is an appropriate candidate for such a party. The honest old soldier of the Rio Grande, whose character is untainted by deceit or falsehood, and whose name is the symbol of "Rough" Truth, "Ready" Spoken, is the candidate of the people, who seek an executor of their will, and not a republican despot, governing the country by the kindly veto. Choose ye between them.—*Daily News.*

Mutiny and Fire at Sea.—During the voyage of six companies of Virginia volunteers, from the Brazos to Old Point Comfort, on board the transport Memphis, a mutiny and fire occurred, the latter of which threatened destruction to all.

The mutiny took place between the sailors, some of whom refused to do duty, but the captain of the vessel, with the prompt aid of Capt. Harper, who was in command of the volunteers, soon restored quiet and good order.

The fire, we understood, occurred near the cooking apartments, but was fortunately discovered before it had got much headway. Had it taken place at a later hour than it did, inevitable destruction to the ship and gallant volunteers would have been the consequence.

The unruly sailors who had attempted to mutiny, were kept in confinement on the deck of the vessel, until their arrival at Old Point, after which they were set at liberty. They imagined at first that they would be able to call to their aid the volunteers, but they were mistaken. Not one of the men thought of giving encouragement to the mutineers, but, on the other hand, aided at once to place them in confinement.—*Richmond Rep.*

Destination of Troops.—As there is some anxiety to know the destination of the troops now withdrawn from Mexico, the Picayune gives the following as their locations: At New York, the 1st and 2d Artillery, 10th and 11th Infantry, and the Sappers and Miners; at Norfolk, the 3d and 4th Artillery; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., three companies of 1st Dragoons, the 3d Dragoons, 2d, 6th, 7th, and 8th Infantry; at Pascagoula, Fla., seven companies of the 2d Dragoons, the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th Infantry. To New Mexico, one company of 3d Artillery, and one company of Dragoons; on the Rio Grande, eight companies of Artillery; at Newport, R. I., 9th and 16th Infantry; at Baltimore, the Volunteers; at Cincinnati, the 15th Infantry; at Mobile, the 13th Infantry; at New Orleans, the 12th Infantry. The volunteers return to their respective homes, and the teamsters and quartermasters' men are disbanded wherever they happen to be when their term of service is out.

A Terrific Occurrence.—A rock known by the name of the Dent de Naye, which was 7000 feet high, fell on the 3d ult., into the valley of Montreux, (Vaud,) Switzerland, and destroyed seven houses and all the persons in them. It is said that upward of 2000 head of cattle have been killed in the fields.

Arrival of Mr. Kit Carson from California.—Death of Gen. Elliot Lee and Others.

We have before mentioned, by telegraph, the arrival at St. Louis, on the 25th ult., of Mr. Kit Carson, bearer of despatches from Gov. Mason, in California, to the Government at Washington. He left the city of the Angels on the 5th of May, with an escort of twenty men, and met with no adventure of any interest on the route as far as Santa Fe. He left that town on the 25th of June, at which time all was quiet.

Mr. Carson brings information of the attack and defeat of a party of Americans, by the Apache Indians, and the death of four and the wounding of five of the party. This party was under the direction of Mr. R. Maxwell, and consisted of fourteen persons. They were attacked in the Raton mountains by about one hundred Indians of the Apache tribe.

The St. Louis Union says—

The party were compelled to abandon their property and animals, and attempted to save themselves by retreating.—Early in the engagement Mr. Charles Town, of St. Louis, received a contusion which fractured his ankle. His companions for some time endeavored to bear him with them, but becoming very faint, he requested that they would leave him. A short time after they saw many Indians approaching him. Town still possessed his rifle and pistol, and with them killed two of the enemy ere he was immolated.

Shortly after this, Gen. Lee, of St. Louis, received a ball in one of his thighs, which shattered it. He was carried about a mile by his companions, where, at his own request, he was left. He said he could not proceed further, and that if he should not be overtaken by the Indians, who were in pursuit, he would either bleed himself to death, or shoot himself. There was but little life remaining in him when he was left, as he had bled very profusely.

In the course of the action, in which the small party killed a number of the Indians, a Mexican by the name of Jose Carman, and a Frenchman by the name of Pascer Riviere, companions of Lee and Town, were killed, and five others were wounded.

When about fifteen miles from Taos, the survivors met a party of forty men, who, instead of going in search of Gen. Lee, returned to Taos.

Account Current with Mexico.—The New York Express gives the following figures, as showing the account current between this country and Mexico, leaving the destruction of human life out of the question, which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents:

MEXICO DEB TO THE UNITED STATES.
To expenses in whipping you, \$100,000,000
To pay you for acknowledging you were whipped, 15,000,000
\$115,000,000

CONTRA CREDIT.
By California and New Mexico.
REMARKS.

New Mexico and California could have been had by treaty, before the war, for \$20,000,000

Loss therefrom by the operation, \$95,000,000

CONSEQUENCES.
1st. Entailment of a giant debt on posterity.
2d. Arrest of all works of Internal Improvement for three years.
3d. Without Provisions, Slavery and Anti-Slavery, sectional issues. Jeopardy of Peace and the Union.

A Slave Rescued.—The New York Tribune contains an interesting account of John Lytle, a colored man, born in Philadelphia, who has just arrived from Havana, where he has been unlawfully held as a slave for eleven years. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, and made his way to a slave factory.—Thence he took passage in a slave vessel for Cuba, and was treacherously sold as a slave. He contrived to make his escape known to an American gentleman who was travelling on the island, and stopped at the plantation where he worked.—This gentleman had his case before the Secretary of State, who promptly instructed the American Consul, General Campbell, formerly member of Congress from South Carolina, to demand the liberation of the American citizen thus unjustly held. Great caution was necessary in order to identify the captive before suspicion was entertained of the object. Both the Secretary of State and the Consul, appear to have acted in the most prudent and creditable manner, and the result of their exertions has been the liberation of Lytle, and the payment to him of \$2211 33, his earnings for the eleven years of his servitude.

Horrible Taste.—A New York paper says some of the volunteers have brought home with them from Mexico, as relics, bones of the deserters who were hung by order of a court-martial; and a box of these bones was offered for sale, "at almost any price," in that city, by one of the returned volunteers.

A New Orleans watchman lately dressed himself up as a Volunteer, and went out one evening to hunt up shops where liquor was sold without a license, to inform on them. He visited so many, drinking a glass at each, that he got duddled, and was arrested by another watchman for knocking at a store door, thinking it was a tavern. His expedition ended in the watchhouse, not in an official capacity, but as a suspicious character.

There seems to be a pretty large sprinkling of Mexicans flowing into the States with the returning troops. Almost every company has several Mexican boys or girls with it.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

The Cost of Glory.—The whole number of Americans that were killed in the recent war, including the line of the Rio Grande, and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 2000, and the wounded at 4000. It is impossible to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one-fourth, say 1000, making in all 3000 deaths from battle. This, however, bears but a small proportion to the number who have sunk under disease. On the left flank of the Castle of Perote, there are 2,600 American graves, all victims of disease. A still larger number perished at the Capital—the deaths there for a considerable time were one thousand monthly, and at no time did they fall below from 300 to 400.

The First Mississippi Regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 135 on the banks of that river before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one-third of their number. They suffered dreadfully at Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania Regiments, recently returned, went out 1800 strong, (900 each) they brought home about 600 of their original number—about 220 fell in battle, nearly 400 died, and about 600 were discharged as unfit for duty—how many of the latter have since died is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee Regiments, also recently returned, lost 360 by death—neither of these regiments have been in action.

Capt. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, took out a company of 104 men, he brought back seven—entered the battle of Contreras with 33 men, he brought 10 out of it.

The most frightful instance of mortality, however, that we have heard of, was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion, commanded by that gallant and accomplished officer, Col. Seymour.

They were considered acclimated, and actually suffered much less whilst in the lower country, than when marched into the interior, on the high land. The Battalion went to Mexico 419 strong; about 220 actually died; a large number were discharged, with broken down and ruined constitutions; and many of them, no doubt, have since gone to their graves; and the Battalion was reduced to thirty-four men fit for duty!! On one parade, when a certain company was called, that had mustered upwards of 100 men, a single private answered to the call, and was its sole living representative! The Captain, the three Lieutenants, the four Sergeants, and the four Corporals, (every commissioned and non-commissioned officer) were dead!!

We have heard from officers of many other regiments, details very similar to those we have given above, which may be taken as about the fair average losses for all the volunteer regiments. The regulars did not suffer to the same extent.

Such is war! And such are the results over which we are called upon to rejoice!

Affairs at Cuba.—The New Orleans Delta has direct information from Cuba, fully corroborating the recent attempt at insurrection in that island, with the view of annexation to the United States, and adds—

"We learn that American citizens in Cuba are in a very unenviable situation. They are all objects of suspicion, and their movements are continually watched and noted. No American citizen, we learn, can go out of Havana to any part of the Island, unless he first swears that he is a Roman Catholic, and a person of good fame, and the American Consul certifies that he is so. Even then, he must give security for his good behavior."

The election of the Archduke John, of Austria, as Chief of the German Empire, will place the Emperors, Kings and Princes of the German States at a discount. They will retain their present titles, and supervise the government of their States, bearing a relation to the Chief, not dissimilar to that of our Governors toward the President. The King of Hanover, it is rumored, will resign rather than submit to this new Chiefdom of the Germanic Union, by which act, if it were initiated by all his competitors, Germany would rather gain than lose.

The Archduke is 66 years of age, and has a high reputation for profound knowledge and ability, civil and military. In 1800 he commanded the Austrian army at the battle of Hohenlinden, where

"Shook the hills with thunder riven,
And louder than the bolts of Heaven
Far flashed the red artillery."

An Old Physician.—The Hagerstown News says that Dr. Frederick Dorsey, of that place, is probably the oldest practicing physician in the Union. He has been in active practice for more than fifty-eight years, and yet pursues the profession with a degree of vigor, activity and endurance which, in a man of his years, is truly astonishing. He usually visits his patients on horseback, often riding from thirty to fifty miles daily for many days in succession and without regard to "wind or weather."

The Locofocos complain bitterly that Gen. Taylor is unwilling to exercise the veto power. That should be the least of their troubles. His very name will prove a veto to them and all their expectations.

Quite Sure.—The Locofocos are sure that Cass will never veto a harbor bill—so are we. He will never have a chance—of that we are quite sure.

GETTYSBURG ACADEMY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Gettysburg Academy at Sheriff's Sale in 1839, for the purpose of a Literary Institution, and having given his pledge to the citizens, that he would not use or alienate the property for any other than the above mentioned purpose, without first offering to the citizens of Gettysburg the privilege of redeeming it for the same purpose, at the price of the sale, together with the actual expenses for repairs and improvements, and the deficit of six per cent annual interest on the purchase money, if he or others (who might become interested in it) granted the use of the building for a less rent for Literary purposes; and the undersigned having soon after sold said property to the Trustees of Pennsylvania College, to be used for literary purposes, and subject also to the above condition, and having been recently called on to execute a legal title for said property, and it being now proposed to use it for private purposes, the subscriber feels bound both in honor and equity, to give the stipulated notice to the citizens of Gettysburg, and hereby invites them to hold a public meeting and decide whether they will avail themselves of the above mentioned privilege or not.

S. S. SCHMUCKER.

July 31.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 21st day of August next, viz:

The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Rhea, deceased.

The first and final account of Robert Galbreath and Walter Galbreath, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Galbreath, deceased.

The account of John Elder and John Felty, Administrators of the estate of Frederick W. Koehler, deceased.

The first account of John Boyer, Executor of the last will and testament of Martin Boyer, deceased.

The first and final account of Adam J. Walter, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Catharine Walter, deceased.

The first and final account of George Minnich, Executor of the last will and testament of Michael Minnich, deceased.

The first account of Jacob G. Walter, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The first and final account of Frederick G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Estate of George Schultz, deceased.

The first account of Hugh F. McGaughy, Administrator of the estate of James McGaughy, deceased.

The second and final account of Alexander Cobean, acting Executor of the last will and testament of William Cobean, sen., deceased.

The first and final account of John Palmer, Jun., Administrator of the estate of John Palmer, sen., deceased.

The account of James Bell, Jun., Guardian of Philip James Elliott, a minor son of Robert Elliott, deceased—rendered by Robert Bell, Executor of James Bell, Jr., deceased.

The account of John Miley, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Miley, deceased—exhibited by Samuel Miller, Administrator of John Miley, deceased.

The first account of Leah C. Taylor, Administratrix, and Wm. D. Taylor, Administrator of the estate of John W. Taylor, deceased.

The account of Samuel Deardorff, Executor of the last will and testament of Eve Deardorff, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg?
July 24, 1848.

ic

NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Houghtelin, dec'd.
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of ELIZABETH HOUGHTELIN, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY LOTT, Adm'r.

July 24.

6t

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wilson, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN WILSON, late of Mountjoy township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Administrator resides in Mercersburg, Franklin county; the latter in Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

JOHN WILSON,
WM. H. LOTT, } Adm'rs.

July 24.

6t

NOTICE.

Estate of James Bell, Jr., deceased.
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of JAMES BELL, Jr., deceased, late of Menallen township, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Straban township, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT BELL, Ec'r.

July 10.

6t

NOTICE.

Estate of William Sadler, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of WILLIAM SADLER, late of Tyro township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Tyro township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. SADLER,
THOS. MCLEARY, } Adm'rs.

July 31.

6t

Election of Managers.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Thirteen Managers for the "Cumberland Mutual Protection Company," will be held at CUMBERLAND HALL, in Dickinson township, on Monday the 5th of September next, to serve for one year.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

J. J. 31